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Weekly



Bulletin

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GUY P. JONES
EDITOR

HOW TO SECURE TREATMENT FOR A NEEDY CRIPPLED CHILD.

Under a new law passed at the last session of the legislature, provision is made for the treatment of crippled children. In order to make the essential details relative to the working of the law readily available the following questions and answers are published here:

Q. For whom is the Crippled Child Act designed to provide treatment?

A. Needy physically defective or handicapped persons under 18 years of age, residents of California, who should have necessary surgical, medical, hospital, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, or other service, special treatment, materials, or appliances for use in relieving their defective or handicapped condition.

Q. Is treatment provided for all handicapped individuals?

A. No. Only for those whose parents or guardians are unable to furnish such treatment, either in whole or in part.

Q. What is the necessary procedure for obtaining treatment?

A. The parents or guardian may petition the superior court of the county wherein they are residents for a certificate setting forth the facts, and if the judge is satisfied that the parents or guardian are unable to furnish

treatment and appliances, either in whole or in part, he shall issue a certificate to that effect.

Q. What shall the parents or guardians do with such certificate, having obtained it?

A. They shall present it to the State Department of Public Health, whose duty it is to furnish the necessary services, materials or appliances, their upkeep and transportation, the expenses incidental to which are advanced by the department from a revolving fund appropriated for that purpose.

Q. Does this mean that treatment is provided at the expense of the state?

A. No. All money expended under the authority of the certificate constitutes a legal county charge against the county from which the certificate is issued.

Q. What provision is made for the handling of such expense claims by the county?

A. The Director of the State Department of Public Health shall present a claim for expenses of the necessary treatment, services, appliances and their upkeep and transportation, to the board of supervisors of the county in which the certificate is issued, whereupon the supervisors shall audit and approve said claim and the county auditor shall issue a war-

rant for the amount thereof payable to the State Department of Public Health, and the county treasurer shall pay the same.

Q. Where is the treatment of such physically handicapped persons given?

A. In hospitals or institutions with which the State Department of Public Health may contract to provide service and equipment or by individuals, agencies or organizations approved and designated by the department.

Q. When and where may a crippled child be examined and diagnosis made?

A. At diagnostic clinics held in the county at some central place designated by the State Department of Public Health.

Q. How may parents or guardians learn where these diagnostic clinics are located?

A. By making inquiry of county health officers, public health nurses and local physicians.

Q. Does the State Department of Public Health exercise supervision over handicapped persons under treatment?

A. Yes. Through its employees and the agencies with which it may cooperate it maintains a strict supervision over such cases under its care, visiting them when advisable, causing a record to be kept showing their condition and improvement.

Q. Are parents or guardians who are able expected to contribute in part for treatment, appliances, their upkeep and transportation?

A. Yes. The State Department of Public Health may enter into agreements with them to pay such amounts as they may be able toward the cost of service, equipment, etc.

Q. May the State Department of Public Health receive gifts, legacies and bequests to expend for the purposes outlined in the act?

A. Yes, provided that no part of such funds be used for administrative expenses.

Q. May county boards of supervisors levy a special tax to provide funds for carrying out the purposes of the act?

A. Yes. They may levy a special tax not to exceed the sum of three mills on each dollar on the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the county.

Q. Are the counties of California authorized to provide treatment independently for needy physically defective or handicapped persons?

A. Yes, or they may cooperate with the State Department of Public

Health as already outlined. If acting independently, parents or guardians must consent in writing to the provisions of care and treatment.



Heat Figs to Control Insects.

The following statement has been prepared by C. H. McCharles, chemist in the state food and drug laboratory:

"Packers of dried figs have experienced considerable difficulty with worms infesting both fancy and commercial packs. Recent activity on the part of food law enforcement officials has caused the packers to look for adequate means for minimizing insect infestation. Many are adopting fumigation of some sort, and they will undoubtedly note marked improvements in their packs and perhaps a complete elimination of this difficulty.

There is, however, at least one other precaution which can be taken by most packers which should not be overlooked, because it costs nothing and insures a more uniformly high-grade pack. Processing can be carried far enough to destroy all insect life without injuring the fruit. Of course this will not insure the pack against reinfestation in the packing house, and it should not be considered as a substitute for fumigation in any way.

Many figs contain insect eggs, and if they are boiled or steamed until the inside of the fig reaches a high enough temperature, these eggs will be destroyed. We have recently processed figs in ten plants, using thermometers inserted in figs in the center of the lot being treated. In all cases we were able to attain temperatures sufficient to destroy insect life in all of its forms without taking the figs beyond a condition which the packers considered prime for packing. Most of these plants were not processing as completely as this and admitted that the higher temperatures in several cases improved the fruit for packing.

Any packer interested in taking advantage of this can procure one or more "Tell Tale" thermometers 140-220° F. from any cannery or chemical supply house. A cardboard time indicator should be located over each cooker and a clock should be provided.

The thermometer comes in a brass case in which it can be tapped on a board to drive the mercury thread down. The thermometer is removed from its case, inserted in a fig and

placed in the center of the lot to be processed. A few trials will determine the length of time or rate of heating for processing to bring the temperature to at least 180° F. or preferably nearer 200° F. These temperatures have been found adequate in several package food industries to eliminate insects, and they are presumably sufficient for figs. They will certainly destroy most insect life and probably all of it. Each packer must determine this for himself, because, in the ten plants, we found almost as many different arrangements of processing equipment and no general rules can be given. The highest temperature attainable without injury to the figs is the one to be used. Every batch should then be cooked under exactly the same conditions for the proper length of time, and the thermometer should be used several times each day to be sure the correct temperature is being maintained. Careful supervision of the process is imperative, because a minute or two too much may darken the fruit or make it too soft or too wet, but if properly carried out it will insure fruit in uniformly prime condition going to the packing tables. The entire effort should be directed toward processing to the highest temperature possible without injuring the fruit.

The entire plant should be kept as clean as possible in order to eliminate accumulations of fruit waste in which insects can multiply. Whenever they appear in the plant fumigation is needed, in order to prevent reinfestation during packing. Fumigation of finished packages will practically insure insect-free fruit. All shipping containers should be as near insect-proof as possible in order to prevent reinfestation in transit and storage. All stocks of fruits and nuts which are to be carried for some weeks or months should be fumigated when received, stored in insect-proof rooms or bins, examined frequently and fumigated again whenever any evidence of insect life is noted.

All this may sound like a lot of trouble and expense to some packers, but other industries have had to face it and most likely the fig packing industry will find all these precautions incorporated in its standard procedure before the insect problem is solved. The expense involved in all these precautions is no greater than that required of the farmer in protecting a number of fresh fruit and vegetable crops."

Communicable Disease Attacks Young Children.

An analysis of reports of communicable disease received during September shows that children between 5 and 9 years of age were attacked in greatest numbers by chickenpox, diphtheria, measles, mumps and scarlet fever. Most cases of poliomyelitis reported during the month were in young children. Out of 238 cases reported 159 were in children under 9 years of age, 79 of which were in those from 1 to 4 years old and 80 in those from 5 to 9 years of age. Whooping cough was more prevalent in children from 1 to 4 years of age, 210 cases having been reported in this age group and 153 cases having been reported among those from 5 to 9 years old.



Examination for Public Health Nurse

The California State Department of Public Health will hold an examination for public health nurses, who may desire to obtain a public health nursing certificate, on Saturday, December 10, 1927, at Los Angeles and San Francisco. Application blanks may be obtained from the office of the department at 727 Forum Building, Sacramento, 823 Sun Finance Building, Los Angeles, or 335 State Building, San Francisco. Completed applications must be filed in the San Francisco office of the department not later than December 5, 1927.



Crescent City Has New Health Officer.

Dr. F. Stump has been appointed city health officer at Crescent City, in Del Norte County. The city health work was formerly undertaken by the county.



MORBIDITY.*

Diphtheria.

123 cases of diphtheria have been reported, as follows: Alameda County 4, Berkeley 2, Oakland 10, Chico 1, Reedley 1, Imperial County 4, Brawley 1, Los Angeles County 19, Alhambra 1, Glendale 1, Long Beach 1, Los Angeles 31, Whittier 4, South Gate 1, Merced 1, Salinas 1, Santa Ana 2, Tustin 2, Sacramento 1, San Diego 7, San Francisco 15, San Joaquin County 1, Daly City 2, Redwood City 2, San Mateo 1, Santa Barbara County 1, Santa Clara County 2, Mayfield 1, Exeter 1, Fillmore 1, Yuba County 1.

Scarlet Fever.

134 cases of scarlet fever have been reported, as follows: Alameda 4, Berkeley 4, Livermore

*From reports received on November 7 and 8 for week ending November 5.

1, Oakland 27, Piedmont 1, Angels Camp 1, Contra Costa County 3, Fresno County 4, Fresno 1, Reedley 2, Humboldt County 1, Fortuna 3, Calxico 1, Los Angeles County 8, Glendale 1, Long Beach 3, Los Angeles 17, Monrovia 2, Pasadena 2, Whittier 1, Salinas 1, Anaheim 1, Brea 1, Santa Ana 1, Placer County 2, Beaumont 1, Sacramento 3, San Diego County 1, Coronado 2, San Diego 5, San Francisco 17, San Joaquin County 1, Paso Robles 1, Redwood City 1, San Jose 4, Modesto 2, Yuba City 1, Sonora 1, California 1.

Measles.

49 cases of measles have been reported, as follows: Oakland 2, Humboldt County 2, Kings County 1, Los Angeles County 2, Glendale 2, Long Beach 1, Los Angeles 2, Ontario 1, San Diego County 7, San Diego 2, San Francisco 12, San Luis Obispo County 4, Arroyo Grande 3, San Luis Obispo 3, Santa Barbara County 1, Petaluma 1, Tuolumne County 2, Yolo County 1.

Smallpox.

Seven cases of smallpox have been reported, as follows: Alameda County 4, Oakland 2, Glendale 1.

Typhoid Fever.

Nine cases of typhoid fever have been reported, as follows: Los Angeles County 1, Monterey 2, Seal Beach 1, Roseville 1, San

Francisco 1, Lodi 1, Santa Clara County 1, Yolo County 1.

Whooping Cough.

77 cases of whooping cough have been reported, as follows: Alameda 2, Berkeley 1, Hayward 1, Oakland 4, San Leandro 3, Los Angeles County 3, Compton 1, Long Beach 3, Los Angeles 10, Pasadena 10, Orange County 2, Anaheim 5, Tustin 1, Beaumont 1, San Diego County 1, Oceanside 3, San Diego 9, San Francisco 15, San Joaquin County 1, Stockton 1.

Poliomyelitis.

35 cases of poliomyelitis have been reported, as follows: Fresno 1, Kingsburg 1, Humboldt County 1, Eureka 7, Imperial County 1, Los Angeles County 5, Los Angeles 8, Torrance 1, Alturas 1, Napa 1, Grass Valley 1, Orange County 1, Sacramento 1, San Francisco 1, Stockton 1, Redding 1, Santa Clara County 1, Tulare County 1.

Meningitis (Epidemic).

Six cases of epidemic meningitis have been reported, as follows: Los Angeles 3, Napa 1, Santa Ana 1, Sacramento 1.

Rabies (Human).

Santa Maria reported one case of human rabies.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORTS.

Disease	1927				1926			
	Week ending			Reports for week ending Nov. 5 received by Nov. 8	Week ending			Reports for week ending Nov. 6 received by Nov. 9
	Oct. 15	Oct. 22	Oct. 29		Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Oct. 30	
Anthrax.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botulism.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chickenpox.....	123	187	251	191	126	159	177	199
Diphtheria.....	120	151	122	123	117	119	150	142
Dysentery (Bacillary).....	3	10	2	0	2	0	1	1
Encephalitis (Epidemic).....	0	0	5	0	3	0	4	1
Gonococcus Infection.....	92	119	116	123	101	81	106	132
Influenza.....	21	15	18	18	15	26	21	12
Jaundice (Epidemic).....	1	3	0	0	0	5	4	0
Leprosy.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Malaria.....	1	2	0	1	1	4	2	2
Measles.....	55	41	57	49	450	549	588	579
Meningitis (Epidemic).....	3	6	5	6	3	2	5	4
Mumps.....	72	62	59	66	129	136	101	170
Paratyphoid Fever.....	2	0	1	1	0	2	1	0
Pneumonia (Lobar).....	33	45	67	31	73	36	57	25
Poliomyelitis.....	39	37	40	35	3	6	1	5
Rabies (Animal).....	2	4	3	4	10	13	8	9
Rabies (Human).....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mt. Spotted Fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever.....	109	138	134	134	166	200	211	200
Smallpox.....	3	11	3	7	18	12	14	13
Syphilis.....	98	96	127	136	109	97	136	206
Tetanus.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Trachoma.....	6	7	6	3	3	1	4	2
Trichinosis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis.....	155	221	180	174	124	200	184	194
Typhoid Fever.....	8	17	9	9	23	15	19	18
Typhus Fever.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Whooping Cough.....	93	93	110	77	54	66	57	67
Totals.....	1040	1266	1316	1189	1531	1730	1855	1981

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